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06	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
07	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE		
08	ROBERT DURALL,	) CASE NO. C06-1012-MJP-MAT	
09	Petitioner,	)	
10	v.	) ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S	
11	KENNETH QUINN,	<ul><li>) APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO</li><li>) PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS</li></ul>	
12	Respondent.	)	
13		)	
14	Petitioner has submitted to this Court for review a petition for writ of habeas corpus under		
15	28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner has also submitted an application for leave to proceed with this		
16	action in forma pauperis ("IFP applic	cation") and a motion for appointment of counsel.	
17	Petitioner's IFP application, and accompanying documents, reveal that petitioner currently has a		
18	spendable balance of over \$1,600 in his prison trust account. These funds are more than adequate		
19	to pay the \$5 filing fee for the instant acti	cion. Petitioner appears to argue, however, that his IFP	
20	application should nonetheless be grante	ed because he currently has outstanding legal financial	
21	obligations which far exceed his ability to pay, and because the instant action is likely to require		
22	additional fees as the case progresses, including counsel fees. Petitioner notes that he has		
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previously been allowed to proceed in forma pauperis in state appellate court proceedings.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a court may authorize the *commencement* of an action, without the prepayment of fees, by a person who establishes that he is unable to pay such fees. Petitioner's documentation clearly establishes that he is financially able to pay the \$5 filing fee to commence this action. Whether petitioner may be deemed financially eligible for appointment of counsel for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 3006A is a separate question, and one which need not be resolved at this time.

As noted above, petitioner has submitted a motion for appointment of counsel. There is no right to have counsel appointed in cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 unless an evidentiary hearing is required. *See Terravona v. Kincheloe*, 852 F.2d 424, 429 (9th Cir. 1988); *Brown v. Vasquez*, 952 F.2d 1164, 1168 (9th Cir. 1992); and Rule 8(c) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. The Court may exercise its discretion to appoint counsel for a financially eligible individual where the "interests of justice so require." 18 U.S.C. § 3006A. At this juncture, the Court is not satisfied that the interests of justice are best served by appointment of counsel. If the Court later determines that an evidentiary hearing is required, or if petitioner later satisfies the Court that the interests of justice otherwise require the appointment of counsel, petitioner will be given an opportunity to establish that he is financially eligible for such an appointment.

Based upon the foregoing, the Court does hereby ORDER as follows:

(1) Petitioner's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is DENIED. Petitioner is directed to pay the \$5 filing fee within *thirty* (30) days of the date of this Order. If petitioner fails to timely pay the requisite fee, the action will be dismissed without prejudice.

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01	(2) Petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel is also DENIED.	
02	(3) The Clerk shall direct copies of this Order to petitioner and to the Honorable Mary	
03	Alice Theiler.	
04	DATED this 3 <sup>rd</sup> day of August, 2006.	
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07	Marsha J. Pechman	
08	United States District Judge	
09		
10	this 2nd day of August, 2006.  s/ Mary Alice Theiler United States Magistrate Judge	
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